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MOTOROLA, INC. 1303 EAST ALGONQUIN ROAD IL01/3RD SCHAUMBURG, IL 60196			EXAMINER LEE, PHILIP C	
			ART UNIT 2152	PAPER NUMBER

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/04/2007	ELECTRONIC

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Docketing.Schaumburg@motorola.com  
APT099@motorola.com



**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-16 are presented for examination.
2. Applicant's arguments in remarks, filed 1/24/07, with respect to claims 1-16 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection under for claims 10-14 and 16 has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, new grounds of rejections for claims 1-9 and 15 are made.
3. Claims 10-14 and 16 are allowable.

*Claim Rejections – 35 USC 112*

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:  
  
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
5. Claims 1-9 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The following words or phrases are not clearly understood, rendering the corresponding claim vague or indefinite:

- a) "sending a second registration message for the remote unit to the SIP registrar", claim 1, line 4, and claim 15, line 8. It is unclear if the second registration message is sent by the same SIP proxy UA that sends the first registration message, or another SIP proxy UA; If the same SIP proxy, then it is unclear why two registration messages are sent.
- b) "receiving, in response to the second registration message, a response", claim 1, line 5, and claim 15, line 9. First, it is unclear why a response is received for the second registration message, and not also for the first registration message. Second, it is unclear who is receiving the response, the remote unit, the SIP proxy UA, another SIP proxy UA;
- c) "indicates contact address more recent than any provided by the SIP proxy UA", claim 1, line 6., and claim 15, line 10. First, it is unclear how any contact address is provided by the SIP proxy, is it through the first registration or the second registration.
- d) "sending, in response to the received response, a deregistration message for the remote unit to the SIP registrar", claim 1, lines 7-8, and claim 15, lines 11-12. It is unclear who is sending the deregistration message, the same SIP proxy UA, another SIP proxy UA, another entity.

*Claim Rejections – 35 USC 101*

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because “A radio access network (RAN) component” comprising an interface and a SIP agent (i.e., software) does not include any functional structure (hardware) of a RAN component. An apparatus comprising an interface and agent (i.e., software) is considered as program per se, which is not one of the categories of statutory subject matter.

*Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103*

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-2, 4-7, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allison et al, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0129991 (hereinafter Allison) in view of Schuster et al, U.S. Patent 6,857,021 (hereinafter Schuster).

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10. As per claim 1, Allison teaches the invention substantially as claimed for maintaining contact addresses, the method comprising:

sending, by a user agent (UA) (114,116, fig. 5), a first registration message for a remote unit (126, fig. 5) to a registrar (300, fig. 5)(page 6, parag. 50);

sending a second registration message for the remote unit to the registrar(page 8, parag. 67);

receiving, in response to the second registration message, a response that indicates a contact address more recent than any provided by the UA (page 8, parag. 67; page 7, parag. 62; fig. 5) (VLR 122 receiving an InsertSubscriberData Message, in response to registration message, the InsertSubscriberData includes Timestamp that indicate a contact address more recent than any provided); and

sending, in response to a update location message (1, fig. 8), a deregistration message (Cancellocation Message, 2, fig. 8) for the remote unit to the registrar (page 8, parag. 68).

11. Allison teaches sending, in response to a message (1, fig. 8), a deregistration message (Cancellocation Message, 2, fig. 8) for the remote unit to the registrar (page 8, parag. 68).

Allison does not specifically teach all type of messages, however, there is no novelty to include sending, in response to a different message such as the received response presented in the instant claim with Allison's system. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include sending in response to the received response or any other type of messages in order to trigger transmission of CancelLoaction message allowing management of location information.

12. Allison did not teach a SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar. Schuster teaches a SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar (col. 14, lines 22-31).

13. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster because Schuster's teaching of SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar would increase the functionality of Allison's system by providing Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) registration management on a network.

14. As per claim 15, Allison teaches the invention substantially as claimed comprising:  
a wireless network interface (inherently comprised);  
and a user agent (114,116, fig. 6), communicatively coupled to the wireless network interface (It is inherent that user agent must be communicatively coupled to wireless interface in order to send and receive message in a wireless network), adapted to receive a registration request from a remote unit via the wireless network interface (page 6, parag. 50), send a first registration message for the remote unit to a registrar (page 6, parag. 50), send a second registration message for the remote unit to the registrar (page 8, parag. 67), receive, in response to the second registration message, a response that indicates a contact address more recent than any provided by the UA (page 7, parag. 62; page 8, parag. 67), and send, in response to a update location message (1, fig. 8), a deregistration message for the remote unit to the registrar (page 8, parag. 68).

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15. Allison teaches sending, in response to a message (1, fig. 8), a deregistration message (Cancellocation Message, 2, fig. 8) for the remote unit to the registrar (page 8, parag. 68).

Allison does not specifically teach all type of messages, however, there is no novelty to include sending, in response to a different message such as the received response presented in the instant claim with Allison's system. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include sending in response to the received response or any other type of messages in order to trigger transmission of CancelLoaction message allowing management of location information.

16. Allison did not teach a SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar. Schuster teaches a SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar (col. 14, lines 22-31).

17. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster because Schuster's teaching of SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar would increase the functionality of Allison's system by providing Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) registration management on a network.

18. As per claim 2, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Schuster further teach receiving, by the SIP proxy UA, a non-SIP registration request from the remote unit prior to sending the first registration message (col. 14, lines 54-62).



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19. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

20. As per claim 4, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Schuster further teach wherein the first registration message comprises a SIP REGISTER message (col. 14, lines 54-62).

21. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

22. As per claim 5, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 4 above. Schuster further teach wherein the SIP REGISTER message indicates that it comprises a new contact address (col. 14, lines 54-62).

23. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

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24. As per claim 6, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Schuster further teach wherein the second registration message comprises a SIP REGISTER message (col. 14, lines 54-62).

25. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

26. As per claim 7, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Allison and Schuster further teach wherein the response that indicates a contact address more recent than any provided by the SIP proxy UA comprises a SIP 200 OK message (see Schuster, col. 14, lines 62-65) and at least one creation time stamp (see Allison, page 7, parag. 62).

27. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

28. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allison and Schuster in view of Sasada, U.S. Patent 6,978,135 (hereinafter Sasada).

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29. As per claim 3, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Allison and Schuster did not teach a registration timer expiration. Sasada teaches wherein the second registration message is sent in response to a registration timer expiration (col. 8, lines 4-11).

30. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison, Schuster and Sasada because Sasada's teaching of second registration message is sent in response to a registration timer expiration would increase the efficiency of Allison's and Schuster's systems by allowing subsequent registration message to be sent automatically.

31. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allison and Schuster in view of Arrington, Jr. et al, U.S. Patent 5,918,176 (hereinafter Arrington).

32. As per claim 8, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 7 above. Allison and Schuster did not teach a group of contact addresses and a timestamp for each. Arrington wherein the response further comprises a group of contact addresses and a creation time stamp for each (col. 7, lines 9-18, 41-49).

33. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison, Schuster and Arrington because Arrington's teaching of sending a response comprising a group of contact addresses and a

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creation time stamp for each would increase the efficiency of Allison's and Schuster's systems by allowing multiple fields of information to be sent in a single message, hence reducing the traffic on a network.

34. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allison and Schuster in view of Narayanan et al, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0220990 (hereinafter Narayanan).

35. As per claim 9, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Allison and Schuster did not teach Register message with expire value of "0". Narayanan teaches wherein the deregistration message comprises a REGISTER message with an Expires header value of "0" (page 8, parag. 82).

36. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison, Schuster and Narayanan because Narayanan's teaching of REGISTER message with an Expires header value of "0" would increase the efficiency of Allison's and Schuster's systems by allowing registered user to be automatically deregister when the expiration value timeout.

## CONCLUSION

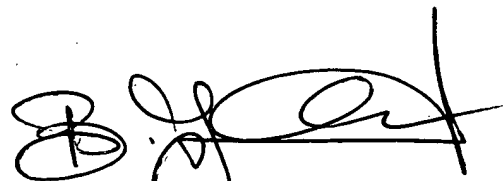
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37. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Bharatia, US 6,763,233.

38. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip C Lee whose telephone number is (571)272-3967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM TO 5:30 PM Monday to Thursday and every other Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

P.L.



BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER